

Quarterly Exam Sep-2019 - XI - Key

TNMPGTA - TVM DISTRICT

PART - I

- 1) d)  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$
- 2) b)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3) b)  $[2, \infty)$
- 4) b) 7
- 5) c)  $\sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$
- 6) b) 40
- 7) d)  $\frac{n^2 - n + 2}{2}$
- 8) b)  $\frac{1}{2}, -2$
- 9) a)  $-\frac{6}{7}$
- 10) a)  $2^{35}$

- 11) b)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 12) c) 4
- 13) a) 1
- 14) b)  $\theta = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$
- 15) b)  $\cos x + \cos y = 0$
- 16) b) 20
- 17) b)  $3! \times 4!$
- 18) a) 3:1
- 19) b)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 20) a)  $45^\circ$

PART - II

21)  $n(P(P(P(\phi)))) = 2^2 = 4$

22)  $x^2 - px + q = 0$  இன்  $\alpha$  மற்றும்  $\beta$  ஆகிய மூலங்கள்  $a+b=p, ab=q$   
 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{p}{q}$

23)  $\left( (256)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left( (2^8)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{8 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}} = 2^1 = 2$

24)  $R = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g} = \frac{10 \times 20}{9.8} \sin 2\alpha = 200 \sin 2\alpha$

$\therefore$  அதிகபட்ச உயரம் = 200 மீ

$\sin 2\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ஆகும்

25)  $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right)$

$\therefore \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = n\pi + (-1)^{n+1} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$

26)  $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^5 = 243$  ஆகும்.



27)  $15C_{2r-1} = 15C_{2r+4}$   
 $nCx = nCy \Rightarrow x+y=n$   
 $2r-1+2r+4=15$   
 $4r=15+1-4=12$   
 $r=3$

28)  $t_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$   
 இது n-வது உறுதியின் தொகை  $S_n$   
 $= \sum t_n = t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n$   
 $= \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3} + \dots + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$   
 $= \sqrt{n+1} - 1$

29)  $x \cos 15^\circ + y \sin 15^\circ = 12$   
 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 12$   
 $-\sqrt{3}x + y = 24$   
 $\sqrt{3}x - y + 24 = 0$

30)  $f(y) = \frac{ay-b}{cy-a}$   
 $= a \left( \frac{ax-b}{cx-a} \right) - b$   
 $\frac{c(ax-b)}{cx-a} - a$   
 $= \frac{a^2x - ab - bcx + ab}{acx - bc - acx + a^2}$   
 $= \frac{(a^2 - bc)x}{a^2 - bc} = x$

PART-III

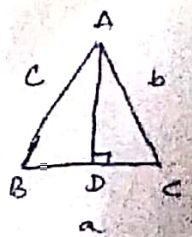
31)  $l \perp m \Rightarrow l R m$   
 (i)  $l \perp m$  எனில்  $l R m$  எனில்  $l \perp m$  எனில்  $l R m$   
 $\Rightarrow m R l$   
 இது ஒரு சமன்பாடு ஆகும்.

(iii)  $l R m, m R n$  எனில்  
 $\Rightarrow l \perp m, m \perp n$   
 $\Rightarrow l \parallel n$  ஆகும்  $l \perp n$   
 $\therefore$  இது ஒரு சமன்பாடு.

32)  $1 - 2 \cos x = 0$   
 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$   
 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{1-2 \cos x}$  இன் கருத்து  $R - \{2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} | n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

33)  $\log_2 x + \log_4 x + \log_{16} x = \frac{7}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log_2 2} + \frac{1}{\log_2 4} + \frac{1}{\log_2 16} = \frac{7}{2}$   
 $\log_2 x = a$  எனில்  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{4a} = \frac{7}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{7}{4a} = \frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow 4a = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\therefore \log_2 x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 2^2 = 4$

34)  $\Delta ABC$  இல்  $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$   
 $b = c \cos A + a \cos C$   
 $c = a \cos B + b \cos A$



Pb:  $\Delta ABC$  இல்  
 $a = BC = BD + DC$   
 $a = \frac{BD}{AB} AB + \frac{DC}{AC} AC$   
 $a = (\cos B)c + (\cos C)b$   
 $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$

இது ஒரு சமன்பாடு ஆகும்.

35) BLEAT

A	----	4!	=	24
B	---	3!	=	6
E	--	2!	=	2
L	-	1!	=	1
T		0!	=	1
				596 = 39



36)  $a=1, d=9, r=\frac{1}{5}$   

$$S_0 = \frac{a}{1-r} + \frac{dr}{(1-r)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{5}} + \frac{9/5}{(1-\frac{1}{5})^2} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3/5}{16/25}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} + \frac{15}{16} = \frac{20+15}{16} = \frac{35}{16}$$

37)  $a, b, c \rightarrow$  G.P.  $\Rightarrow b^2 = ac$

$\frac{1}{x} = a^{\frac{1}{y}} = a^{\frac{1}{z}} = k$   $\Rightarrow a = k^x = k^y = k^z$   
 $\Rightarrow a = k^x \Rightarrow a = k^y \Rightarrow a = k^z$   
 $\Rightarrow k^{xy} = k^x \cdot k^z = k^{x+z}$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{2y = x+z}$

$\therefore x, y, z$   $\Rightarrow$   $A.P.$

38)  $\sqrt{3}x - y + 4 = 0$

(i)  $y = mx + c$   
 $y = \sqrt{3}x + 4$

(ii)  $\sqrt{3}x - y = -4$   
 $\div (-4) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{-4} - \frac{y}{-4} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$

39)  $m_1 = 2m_2$   

$$\begin{cases} m_1 + m_2 = -\frac{2h}{a} \\ 2m_2 + m_2 = -\frac{2h}{a} \\ m_2 = -\frac{2h}{3a} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} m_1 m_2 = \frac{b}{a} \\ 2m_2 m_2 = \frac{b}{a} \\ 2m_2^2 = \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \left( -\frac{2h}{3a} \right)^2 = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8h^2}{9a^2} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{8h^2 = 9ab}$$

40) 
$$= \frac{1}{\log_x(xyz)} + \frac{1}{\log_y(xyz)} + \frac{1}{\log_z(xyz)}$$

$$= \log_{xyz} x + \log_{xyz} y + \log_{xyz} z =$$

$= \log_{xyz}(xyz) = 1$

PART - IV

41) (a)  $f(x) = f(y)$   $\Rightarrow 2x-3 = 2y-3 \Rightarrow x=y$   
 $\therefore f(x)$   $\Rightarrow$   $f(y)$   $\Rightarrow$   $x=y$

Surjectivity:  $y \in R$   $\Rightarrow$   $x = \frac{y+3}{2}$

$y = 2x-3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+3}{2}$

$\therefore f(x) = y$   $\Rightarrow$   $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y+3}{2}$

$f(x)$   $\Rightarrow$   $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{2}$

Injectivity:  $y = 2x-3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+3}{2}$

$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y+3}{2} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{2}$

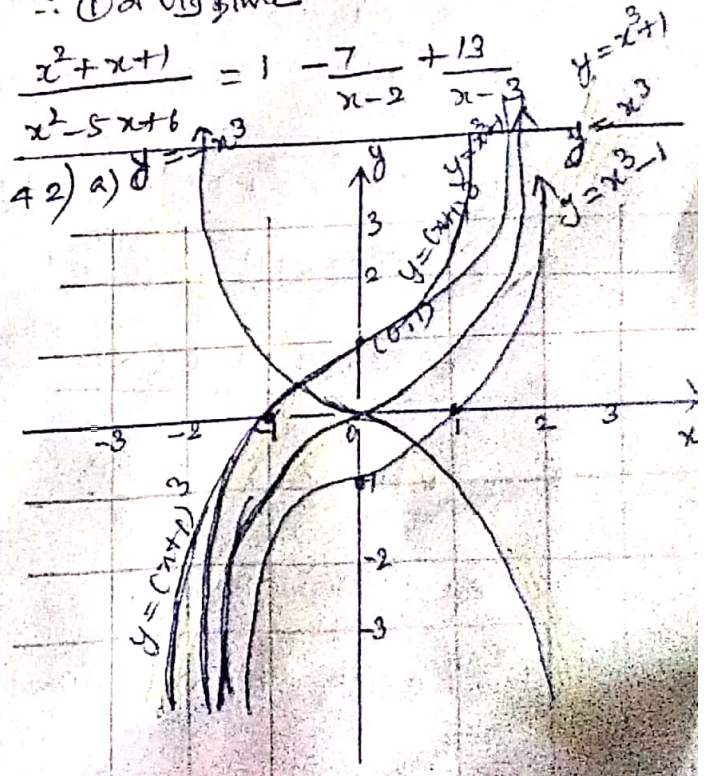
b)  $\frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+5x+6} = 1 + \frac{6x-5}{x^2+5x+6}$

$= 1 + \frac{6x-5}{(x-2)(x-3)}$   
 $= 1 + \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$   $\text{--- (1)}$

$A = \frac{12-5}{-1} = \frac{7}{-1} = -7$

$B = \frac{18-5}{1} = 13$

$\therefore$   $\text{--- (1)}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+5x+6} = 1 - \frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{13}{x-3}$

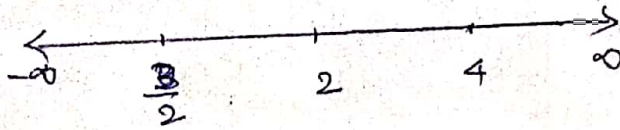




43) a)  $\frac{2x-3}{(x-2)(x-4)} < 0$

$2x-3=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$  |  $x-2=0 \Rightarrow x=2$  |  $x-4=0 \Rightarrow x=4$

∴  $x \neq 2, x \neq 4$ .



$x$	$2x-3$	$x-2$	$x-4$	$\frac{2x-3}{(x-2)(x-4)}$
$x < \frac{3}{2}$	-	-	-	-
$\frac{3}{2} < x < 2$	+	-	-	+
$2 < x < 4$	+	+	-	-
$x > 4$	+	+	+	+

∴  $x$  හි අවසර  $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}) \cup (2, 4)$

b)  $P(n) = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

$n=1$  වන විට LHS = 1, RHS = 1

∴  $P(1)$  සත්‍යය.

$n=k$  :  $P(k) = 1^2 + \dots + k^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}$

$n=k+1$  :  $P(k+1) = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + k^2 + (k+1)^2$

$= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2$

$= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1) + 6(k+1)^2}{6}$

$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6}$

∴  $P(k+1)$  සත්‍යය.

∴  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $P(n)$  සත්‍යය වේ.

44) a)  $\frac{A+B+C}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2}$

$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C$

$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \cos C$

$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \cos C$

$= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$

$= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \sin \frac{C}{2} \right]$

$= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right]$

$= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}$

b) (i) අවශ්‍ය 3 වර්ගයක සමස්තය  
 සමස්ත අවශ්‍ය වශයෙන් වන්නේ

$= 8C_4 \times 4C_3$

$= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} \times 4$

$= 70 \times 4 = 280$

8 වන	4 වන
8	3

(ii) සමතුලිත 3 වර්ගයක

8 වන	4 වන
4	3
3	4

$= 8C_4 \times 4C_3 = 280$

$= 8C_3 \times 4C_4 = 56$

$= 336$

විභින්න

(ii) අසමතුලිත 3 වර්ගයක

8 වන	4 වන
4	3
5	2
6	1
7	0

$= 8C_4 \times 4C_3 = 280$

$= 8C_5 \times 4C_2 = 336$

$= 8C_6 \times 4C_1 = 112$

$= 8C_7 \times 4C_0 = 8$

$= 736$

විභින්න

45) a)  $\sqrt[3]{x^3+7} - \sqrt[3]{x^3+4}$

$= (x^3+7)^{1/3} - (x^3+4)^{1/3}$

$= x \left( 1 + \frac{7}{x^3} \right)^{1/3} - x \left( 1 + \frac{4}{x^3} \right)^{1/3}$

$= x \left[ 1 + \frac{7}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \dots \right] - x \left[ 1 + \frac{4}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \dots \right]$







$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{3} = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = n\pi + (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(2) \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

47) b) 2, 3, 0, 3, 4, 2, 3 க்கு  
 எண்களை மீண்டும்  
 கட்டி எத்திரும்பும் போது  
 எண்ணின் எண்ணிக்கை

$$= 6 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$= 6 \times 7^6 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 6 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 \end{array} \right.$$

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